

Medford Service Center  
1319 East McAndrews Road  
Medford  
Jackson County  
Oregon

HABS No. OR-160

HABS  
ORE  
15-MED,  
1-

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

**WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA**

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Park Service  
Western Region  
Department of the Interior  
San Francisco, California 94107

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER

HABS No. OR-160

HABS  
ORE  
15-MED  
1-160

Location: 1319 East McAndrews Road (corner of McAndrews Rd. and Poplar Drive);  
Medford, Jackson County, Oregon.

USGS Medford East Quadrangle (7.5') (formerly USGS Medford Quadrangle  
[15']). Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
10. 510925. 4687525

Date of Construction: 1935-37.

Present Owner: U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Rogue River National Forest

Present Occupant: U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Rogue River National Forest

Present Use: Warehouse, automotive mechanics shop, soils-testing laboratory,  
radio-repair shop, survey office, road maintenance office, and  
storage for Forest Service vehicles and equipment.

Significance: Structures in the Medford Service Center were built by crews of  
Civilian Conservation Corps and Emergency Relief Administration workers in  
a locally large-scale public works project during the Great Depression.  
Two structures at the Medford Service Center (covered storage building,  
building #2300; radio shop building, building #2202) were determined  
eligible (and subsequently listed on) the National Register of Historic  
Places as part of a thematic nomination of CCC-built Forest Service  
administrative structures. (Buildings #2300 and #2202 were evaluated as  
having "tertiary" ranking within a "primary/secondary/tertiary" rank  
system. The structures' exteriors are the historically significant  
portions; the interior of #2202 has been thoroughly modified since the  
1950s-60s.) These buildings are two of numerous existing examples of  
Forest Service administrative structures associated with the Depression-era  
construction activities of the Federal government in the Pacific  
Northwest. The architectural character of the Medford Service Center is  
largely utilitarian, with relatively little of the consciously  
"rustic"-style architectural character of most other Depression-era Forest  
Service compounds. The three structures at the Center not listed on the  
National Register were found ineligible due to post-1950s exterior  
modifications (additionally, the interiors of #2205 and #2301 have been  
extensively modified since the 1950s-60s). However, because two of the  
five structures in the compound are listed on the National Register, all of  
the buildings have been included in the Historic American Buildings Survey  
documentation.

PART I.            HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A.            Physical History

1.    Date of Erection: In 1935 the Forest Service began construction of a new warehouse compound in Medford, on a parcel of land acquired the previous year from Mr. Lee Phipps (purchased under authority of an Act of Congress dated June 16, 1933). The compound originally consisted of seven structures: Warehouse (#2203, built in 1935), Barracks (no building number available, built in 1934-5), Road Crew Building (#2301, built 1935), Covered Storage Building (#2300, built 1937), Radio Shop (#2202, built 1936), Gas-and-Oil House (#2500, built 1936), and Warehouseman's Residence (no number available, built 1936-7).

The building names given above reflect current useage; not all of them date to the time of construction. When built, the following terms were used for the various buildings: "Warehouse," #2203; "Truck and Machine Shed" and "Fire station," #2301; "Covered Storage Building," #2300; "Fire and R. & T. [Recreation and Timber] Storage Building" and "Equipment Warehouse," #2202; "Gas & Oil Storage Building" and "Gas House," #2500.

2.    Architects: The identity of the architect(s) for most of the structures in the compound is uncertain. The available drawings provide only initials, not full names, and most of these initials cannot be matched with known Forest Service architectural designers. It is certain that the compound was designed by staff members of the Forest Service Pacific Northwest Regional Office's "Architectural Group." The staff that designed most administrative structures in the Region is known to have included Linn A. Forrest, Howard L. Gifford, James Pollock, and W. I. "Tim" Turner. The Gas-and-Oil House (#2500) was designed by "W.I.T.," almost certainly W. I. Turner. Separate drawings credit the design/drawing of the Warehouse (#2203) to "J.W.O." and the design/drawing of the remaining structures to "A.C.T." The identity of "J.W.O." and "A.C.T." cannot be learned from available records. It is possible that they were junior architects who worked in the Regional Office for a short period during the mid-1930s. It is also possible, due to the ambiguous nature of the credits (which could designate

either design or drawing or both), that the initials are those of the draftsmen, not of the architect. In that case (which seems quite likely), the design of the entire compound should probably be credited to W. I. "Tim" Turner. Based on inquiries with the present Regional Office engineering staff, no information on Mr. Turner's educational background or architectural career is readily available.

3. Original and subsequent owners: The property has remained in the ownership of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service since before the structures were built. What follows is brief general background on pre-Forest Service ownership. The land was purchased from Lee Phipps, a farmer and real estate investor, in 1934. The Phipps family, which had extensive land holdings in the vicinity during the 1880s-1910s, was prominent in the early development of Medford. The property originally would have been within the ethnographic territory of the Upland Takelma Indians, who were defeated militarily and removed from the Rogue River Valley in the 1850s. The parcel was part of the 1852 Donation Land Claim (D.L.C. #958) of John S. Miller, a farmer and veteran of the 1850s "Indian Wars."
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The identities of the contractor and the suppliers are not given in available records. Construction was done largely by Medford-area adult men hired under the Emergency Relief Act, one of the New Deal employment measures. Some of the work was accomplished by young men belonging to Civilian Conservation Corps crews. The following companies evidently supplied detached crews for tasks at the Medford compound: Co. 290 (1935, headquartered at Camp Applegate F-41, at Seattle Bar); Co. 2700 (1936-37, also at Camp F-41); Co. 1642 (1935, headquartered at Camp South Fork F-104, near Butte Falls), and Co. 3865 (1936-37, also at Camp F-104). The C.C.C. crews apparently stayed at the compound barracks while away from their main camps located on the National Forest.
5. Original plans and construction: Cost of construction is unknown. An extra 20-foot vehicle bay was added during construction, lengthening the warehouse from its designed

dimensions. Based on paint samples and contemporary evidence at other structures on the Rogue River National Forest, the buildings in the compound were originally painted gray.

6. Alterations and additions: Four of the existing buildings at the compound (#2203, #2202, #2301, #2500) have undergone substantial interior and/or exterior modifications. Buildings #2203, 2202, and 2301 have had several room partitions added (including enclosure of the vehicle repair shop in the warehouse). "T-1-11" (vertically grooved plywood-sheet siding, ca. 1970) has been used to cover the entire exterior of buildings #2203 and #2500 as well as portions of #2301. Only the covered storage facility, building #2300 (which simply provides sheltered parking), remains without major modifications to materials or floorplan.

Regarding the moving or removal of structures at the compound, the original gas-pump canopy, built in ca. 1936, was moved from the northeast corner of the compound to the center of the compound (adjacent to building #2500) in the late 1960s. The barracks structure was removed sometime between 1971 and 1973; in addition to seasonal use as work-crew quarters, it had been used for miscellaneous office and storage purposes during the 1940s-1960s. The warehouseman's residence was excluded from the compound by lot partition and sold to Edward J. Soltis in 1972; it remains in use as a private residence.

## B. Historical Context

The Medford Service Center was established for two primary reasons: (a) a short-term purpose was to provide work for unemployed men and building-supply orders for Jackson County, Oregon merchants during the Great Depression; (b) the long-term purpose was to provide for a large Forest Service warehouse compound. It replaced a much smaller warehouse facility (built 1925-26) located at the northeast corner of Jackson Street and Hawthorne Street, in a different section of Medford. Two of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" employment programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Emergency Relief Act program, brought apprentice and skilled labor, respectively, to the construction project.

For the most part, the original uses of the various structures have continued to the present time. Specific exceptions are: building #2202, which was increasingly used for radio repair during the years after World War II; portions of the warehouse (building #2203), which began to be used for office space and the soils-testing laboratory; and the road crew building (building #2301), which has changed from vehicle storage to miscellaneous equipment storage. However, the overall function of the compound as a place where agency equipment is stored and repaired continues. A major change is that, since the early 1980s, gasoline and other fuel is no longer dispensed at the compound. The gas pumps and tanks have been removed and Forest Service vehicles obtain fuel at commercial service stations.

At the time of construction, the vicinity of the Medford Service Center was entirely rural: grain fields and orchards occupied most of the nearby acreage. Following World War II, improvement of McAndrews Road (including a new bridge over Bear Creek) led to steady residential and commercial development of the surrounding area. By the 1980s, development within a three-block radius of the compound included a large shopping center, numerous "fast-food" restaurants, a multi-cinema, numerous "garden-style" apartments, several dozen single-family dwellings, bank, church, office buildings, and the largest shopping mall in southern Oregon and northern-most California.

PART II.      ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A.      General Statement:

1.    Architectural character: The Medford Service Center structures have historical and architectural interest as buildings constructed as part of the federal employment programs of the New Deal. Two of the five buildings are listed as "third-ranked" structures in an Oregon-Washington thematic National Register nomination of Depression-era Forest Service administrative structures, with the remaining three found ineligible. Designed by Forest Service Regional Office architects as part of a large body of work during the Great Depression, the Medford Service Center buildings possess relatively muted indications of the "rustic"-style so popular in Forest Service architecture during the 1930s.

It may be that the compound's location--in a flat, rural area on the outskirts of a city rather than within the forest or in another "dramatic" natural setting--helped determine the comparatively more understated, utilitarian appearance of the compound's buildings

2. Condition of Fabric: Because the buildings have been maintained with regular painting and reroofing, they are in sound condition. Recent modifications (e.g., use of 1960s-70s plywood siding on three structures, addition of porch to north corner entrance of radio shop in 1980s, substantial interior changes) have altered the fabric of the buildings.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: In this section, as in those that follow, the description of the five structures will proceed in the following order: Warehouse (building #2203; HABS No. OR-160-A), Road crew shop (building #2301; HABS No. OR-160-B), Covered storage (building #2300; HABS No. OR-160-C), Radio shop (building #2202; HABS No. OR-160-D), and Gas-and-oil shop (building #2500; HABS No. OR-160-E). In those sections where appropriate, individual building descriptions will be preceded by general description of those aspects that apply to all structures.

Building #2203 is 180 feet by 80 feet. Due to the presence of a full-width attic, or upper storage floor (fenestrated by lights in the upper rows of the main windows and with high ceiling) in the west half of the building, #2203 can be described as either two- or one-and-a-half stories high.

Building #2301 is 94 feet by 36 feet. Building #2300 is 80 feet by 50 feet. Building #2202 is 94 feet by 36 feet. Building #2500 is 30 feet by 16 feet. All of these are single-story structures.

2. Foundations: All of the exteriors walls of the Medford Service Center buildings rest on poured concrete stemwall foundations. Concrete slab forms the floor in #2203, #2301, and portions of #2202. The foundation of #2500 is over a

foot in thickness, and the slab is over two feet thick. Building #2300, because it is simply an open canopy, has no floor, with concrete courses or footings below the vertical posts that support the roof.

3. Walls: Original exterior walls are horizontal shiplap siding. For decorative texture, building #2300 and #2202 have vertical, beveled-end siding used on the gable ends. Buildings #2203 and #2500 are covered with "T-1-11" vertically-grooved plywood siding; the front (west) elevation of the office in #2301 is likewise covered with this material.
4. Structural systems, framing: Balloon framing is used in all structures. Structural members appear to be high-grade Douglas-fir lumber and timbers throughout the compound. (It is very likely that this material was purchased locally, possibly from the extensive Medford Corporation mill operation located less than a mile to the west; such a large purchase would have benefited the depressed Jackson County economy in a tangible way.) Dimension and spacing of studs, dimension of plates, etc. varies. Building #2203 employs 2x6" studs with 18" spacing; the framing of building #2300 uses 2x6" studs with 16" spacing; the remaining buildings use 2x4" studs with 16" spacing. As a large, two-story structure, building #2203 employs 1x8" diagonal bracing inside the frame. The roof truss of building 2203 is a non-standard variation of the Warren truss, incorporating some elements of the Baltimore truss design. Buildings #2301, #2300, and #2301 uses variations of the kingpost truss; building #2202, which has a hipped roof, does not have roof trusses.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Originally the only exterior projections from the main volumes of the structures were the knee-braced, gable-roofed "portico" over an office doorway on the south side of building #2203 and an identical projection over a doorway on the east side of building #2301. In the early 1980s, a shed-roofed portico was added to the raised doorway on the west side of building #2202. In an effort to complement an original decorative detail on the building, this feature used a "C.C.C./Forest Service pine-tree" silhouette as a cutaway detail for the portico's lower covering.



6. **Chimneys:** Other than industrial-type roof vents, none of the structures has a chimney.
7. **Openings:** The HABS photographs adequately document the placement of all openings.
  - a. **Doorways and doors:** The original doors on the warehouse, building #2203, include four pairs of large sliders for access through the structure's two breezeways as well as a standard, 32"-wide paneled door for the office space on the south side. Similar paneled doors are located on the west side of building #2301 and the east side of building #2202. The gas-and-oil house (building #2500) has a vertical plank door on the south side and a sealed loading-ramp doorway on the north side. The remaining doors in the compound buildings are segmented, "roll-up" garage doors, which post-date 1970.
  - b. **Windows and shutters:** Virtually all of the windows are original; they include a variety of multi-light fenestration arrangements, with wooden muntins and mullions. Building #2203 is notable for its banks of 4x4-light windows, grouped in sets of three. Some of the window groups include adjacent upper and lower banks, giving these groups the appearance of massive double-hung windows; however, all of these windows are separate and fixed units (with a few hinged on the bottom to permit partial, inward opening from the top). Building #2301 uses fixed 3x4-light windows; building #2300, an open-sided storage facility, has no windows. Building #2202 employs 2x3-light, double-hung sash windows on the north and west sides ("office" space), and fixed 3x4-light windows on the south and east sides. Building #2500 uses paired sets of fixed 2x3-light windows on all sides.
8. **Roof:** The variety of roof shapes include "flat-top" with out-sloped outer sections along two opposite sides (#2202), gable (#2301, #2300, and #2202), and hipped (#2500). All roof coverings are wooden shingles, closely matching the original in size. Buildings #2202, #2301, and #2202 have fasciaboards at the eaves, with rain-gutters and downspouts. Buildings #2300 and #2500 have exposed rafter ends at the eaves and no rain-gutters. The warehouse,

building #2202, in order to provide additional light, employs three windowed cupolas. These are strictly functional, not decorative; they are barely visible from most points within or near the compound.

9. Decorative details: Decorative embellishments are few. Buildings #2300 and #2202 have the "C.C.C./Forest Service pinetree" symbol situated near the roof peak in gable-ends (see photographs). The tree symbols are routed into ("intaglio"-like) the center-most vertical-siding board and over the years have usually been painted a contrasting color for higher visibility. (The "pinetree"-symbol detail in gable-ends was very common on Forest Service administrative structures built during the 1930s; it is considered to be diagnostic of Civilian Conservation Corps work.)

The tops of the massive squared timbers used in building #2300, as well as those supporting the canopy on the south side of building #2500 and the adjacent gas-pump canopy, have decoratively curved knee-braces attached to the roof plate. (These are also common decorative details used elsewhere by the Forest Service's Depression-era architects.) In a definite "rustic touch," the curved surfaces have been finished with "adze marks."

Buildings #2202 and #2500 employ random-coursed rock in the concrete entry abutments and foundation, respectively. The purpose of the rock is purely decorative; it does not give structural support. (The rock appears to be a fine-grained diorite; it likely was quarried in the foothills to the west of the site.)

G. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Building #2202 is the only one of the two National Register-listed structures in the compound that has an enclosed, finished interior (the other National Register-listed structure, building #2301, is simply a canopy with walls on two opposite sides). Its interior has been totally modified from its original appearance and wall placement for use as a radio-repair and electronic equipment storage building. Virtually nothing remains of the original inside appearance or arrangement. Although somewhat less modified, two of the three non-National Register buildings

(#2203, #2301) have also experienced substantial recent changes to their interiors. Because of these changes and the lack of historic significance of the building interiors, the "description of interior" that follows is very brief. The HABS photographs are sufficient to present adequate documentation of building interiors.

2. Stairways: The warehouse, #2202 has a single stairway from the east breezeway of the ground floor to the upper storage area that forms a second story in the west half of the building. This enclosed stairway, with an attached bannister, has no decorative or other notable details.
3. Flooring: Concrete slab forms the flooring for most of the interior space of all buildings. Those portions of the buildings used for office space have green/black-"marbled" linoleum tile or, more recently added, vinyl flooring.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Where the structural framing is not left exposed, the original interior walls within the buildings are covered with 6-inch, 7-inch, or 8-inch horizontal flushboard (shiplap). More recent wall coverings include plywood and sheetrock.
5. Opening: There are no notable original interior doors or windows.
6. Decorative features and trim: There are no decorative details inside any of the structures. Moldings around doors and windows are plain 1x4-inch boards.
7. Hardware: The warehouse, #2203, uses an abundance of hex-bolts and carriage-bolts in the framing and heavy-duty steel hardware for hanging the slider doors. There is no decorative or unusual hardware used in the compound.
8. Mechanical equipment: All of the heating, air conditioning, ventilation, lighting, and plumbing post-dates 1960. The electrical heating/air conditioning for the different office spaces varies: heat pump, baseboard, plug-in wall units, window air-conditioning units. Lighting systems include fluorescent and incandescent ceiling bulbs. The women's restroom in building #2203 post-dates 1980, after the Forest

Service began to hire appreciable numbers of women for field positions.

An electrically powered freight elevator in the center of building #2203 (housed above the hallway that passes between the building's two parallel breezeways) permits transport of large or heavy items between the ground floor and the upper storage area.

9. Original furnishings: There are no original furnishings at the compound. With the exception of several oak office cabinets (possibly made in the 1930s-50s but which have been brought to the compound since the 1970s), all furnishings post-date 1960.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The buildings in the Medford Service Center compound are oriented to the cardinal directions. The site is approximately level, draining imperceptibly to the west. As described above, the formerly rural neighborhood surrounding the compound currently supports very high-density urban development. The compound is bounded on the south by McAndrews Road and on the west by Poplar Drive, two of the most heavily traveled arterial streets in the city.

The compound consists of four large structures arranged so as to enclose a central "yard" or square, with the small building #2500 located near the center of the square. Building #2203 forms the south side, #2301 forms the west side, building #2300 forms the north side, and building #2202 forms the east side of the "enclosure." The main elevation of each of these four buildings is the side that faces the inside of the compound.

2. Historic landscape design: Along the west edge of the property, fronting Poplar Drive, formerly grew a line of large cottonwood poplars (after which the street was evidently named); these shade trees, probably planted in the mid-1930s, were removed in the 1980s because of root damage to the foundation of building #2202.

The remaining original "ornamental" plantings are confined to the south edge of the compound. Port-Orford cedar and other non-native trees form a mature grove that shades the only area of grass lawn within the compound. This grove is often used as a lunch-break area by employees.

3. Outbuildings: Other than the gas-pump canopy (built in the mid-1930s and moved to its present location prior to 1970; see HABS photograph) and the diesel pump canopy (built in the 1970s and replicating the "C.C.C.-style" appearance of the gas-pump structure), the compound includes no outbuildings. A post-1980s modular structure, which serves as the offices for the Forest Service survey crews, is located near the northwest corner of the property.

PART III.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: Following is a list of architectural drawings that are in the possession of the Engineering Section, Rogue River National Forest, Medford, Oregon.
  - "80 Ft. x 160 Ft Warehouse - Details," (3 sheets).  
USDA Forest Service, Region 6, Portland.
  - "Truck and Machine Shed," (2 sheets). USDA Forest Service,  
Region 6, Portland.
  - "Fire and R & T Storage Building," (1 sheet). USDA Forest  
Service, Region 6, Portland.
  - "Truck and Machine Shed (Open)," (1 sheet). USDA Forest  
Service, Region 6, Portland.
  - "Gas and Oil Storage Building," (1 sheet). USDA Forest  
Service, Region 6, Portland.
  - "Medford Service Center - Site Plan," (1 sheet). USDA  
Forest Service, Rogue River National Forest, Medford.
- B. Historic Views: Following is a list of ca. 1938 photographic views of the Medford Service Center, held in the Historic Records Collection, Rogue River National Forest, P.O. Box 520, Medford, OR 97501. These black-and-white photographs include 4x5" prints

only; no original or copy negatives are available at this time.  
(The Forest collection item-number is given in parenthesis.)

- "Medford warehouse complex, general view" (Z-2-10).
- "Medford warehouse complex, main warehouse and machine shop (Z-2-11).
- "Medford warehouse complex, gas house" (Z-2-12).
- "Medford warehouse complex, equipment warehouse (radio shop)" (three views: Z-2-13, 14, and 15).
- "Medford warehouse complex, closed storage shed" (two views: Z-2-16 and 17).
- "Medford warehouse complex, open storage shed" (Z-2-18).
- "Medford warehouse complex, barracks" (Z-2-20).
- "Medford warehouse complex, fore station and barracks from near gas house" (Z-2-21).

C. Interviews: Personal interview with the following persons were conducted by the author of this narrative in February 1994:

- Harold Howard (Rogue River National Forest employee for over thirty-five years; radio-repair engineer stationed at the warehouse compound for virtually all of that period).
- James Shine (Rogue River National Forest employee for over twenty-five years; road engineer with supervisory responsibility for several employees at the compound).
- Elizabeth Gail Throop (Regional Office, USDA Forest Service; architectural historian).

D. Bibliography: The following sources provided information on the site history and broader historical context of the Medford Service Center:

Brown, Carroll A. History of the Rogue River National Forest, Volume II. Medford: Klocker Printers, 1971.

LaLande, Jeff. "Determination of Adverse Effect and Mitigation Plan for the CCC-built Structures of the Medford Service Center, C.R. Job RR-994." Medford: Rogue River National Forest, 1992.

Potter, Steve and Brian Robertson. "Project Narrative: Medford Service Center, Site Plan." Medford: Northland design, 1978.

Throop, Elizabeth Gail. "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical:  
A Federal Response to the Depression (An Examination of  
Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest  
System Lands in the Pacific Northwest)." M.A. Thesis,  
History. Portland: Portland State University, 1979.

Throop, E. Gail. "National Register of Historic Places  
nomination: USDA Forest Service Administrative Buildings in  
the State of Oregon and Washington, built by the Civilian  
Conservation Corps." Portland: USDA Forest Service, 1985.

- E. Likely sources not yet investigated: Although the author of this report undertook a brief and unsuccessful sampling effort for the year 1934, no concentrated research effort has been conducted with 1930s Jackson County newspapers. It is likely that the daily Medford Mail Tribune for 1934-37 contains articles about the Medford Service Center's construction. Such articles might identify major contractors or suppliers involved in the project and provide additional specific information.
- F. Supplemental material: There are no project field records or other supplemental materials associated with this HABS documentation effort.

PART IV.

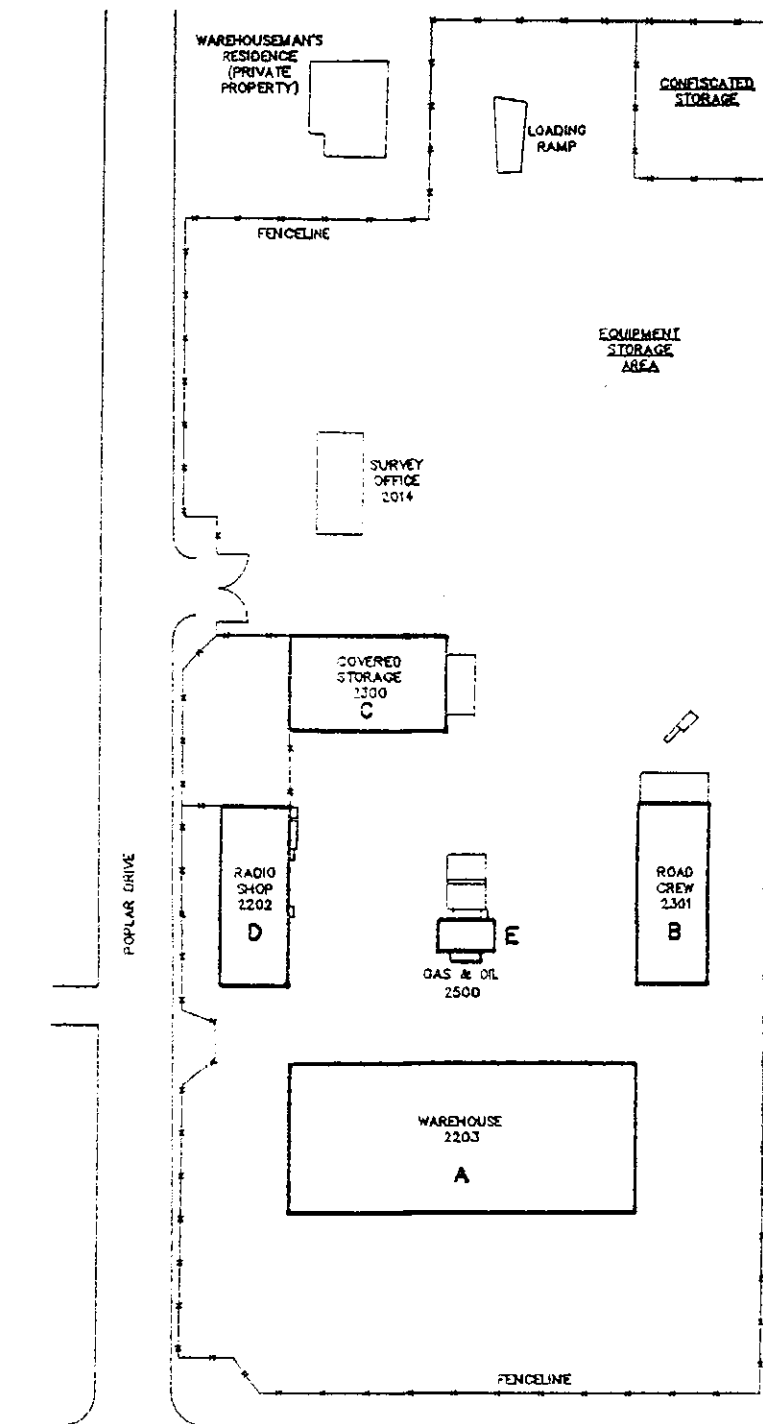
PROJECT INFORMATION

This HABS documentation project has been prepared as mitigative recording required by a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the USDA Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region), Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, the Washington State Historic Preservation Office, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation dated 1988 and amended 1989. As required by the PMOA, the Forest Service consulted with the Oregon SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 1992 regarding the proposed adverse effect to the Medford Service Center (i.e., an effect due to projected transfer of the property out of Forest Service ownership, without restrictive historic preservation covenants, or projected removal or substantial modification of the structures). The consultation process was completed in 1992, with concurrence reached that mitigation would consist of the level of HABS documentation that is specified in the 1988 PMOA for "tertiary-ranked" National Register properties listed on the 1989 Forest Service National Register nomination

of C.C.C.-built administrative structures. The HABS documentation is also prepared under terms of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the USDA Forest Service (Pacific Northwest Region) and the National Park Service (Western Region) dated 1986. This PMOA stipulates specific number and size of photographic views for "tertiary-ranked" National Register buildings.

The author of this outline report was Jeff LaLande, Rogue River National Forest archaeologist/historian. The report was completed and submitted to the National Park Service in May, 1995.





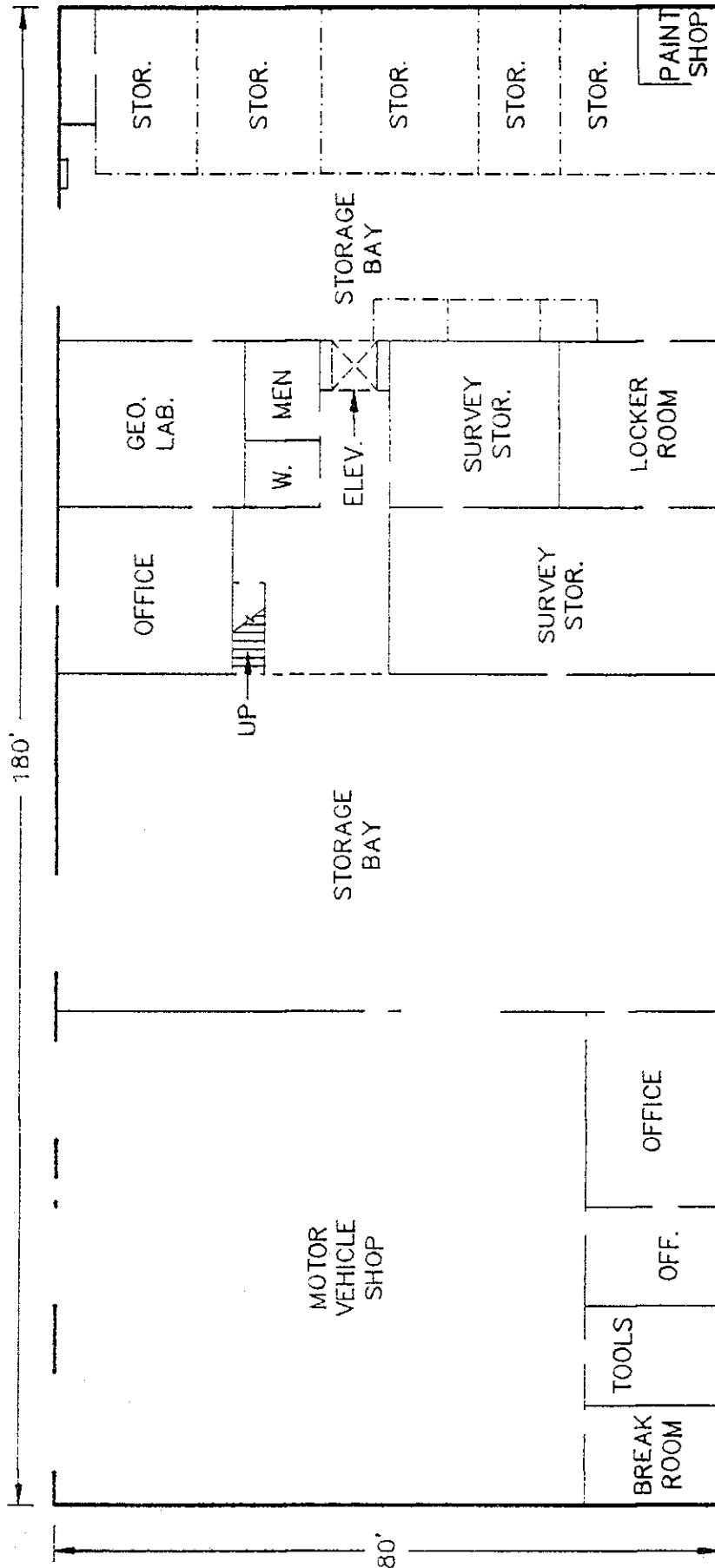
E. McANDREWS ROAD

**MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER SITE PLAN**

HABS No. OR-160

SCALE: 1" = 100'





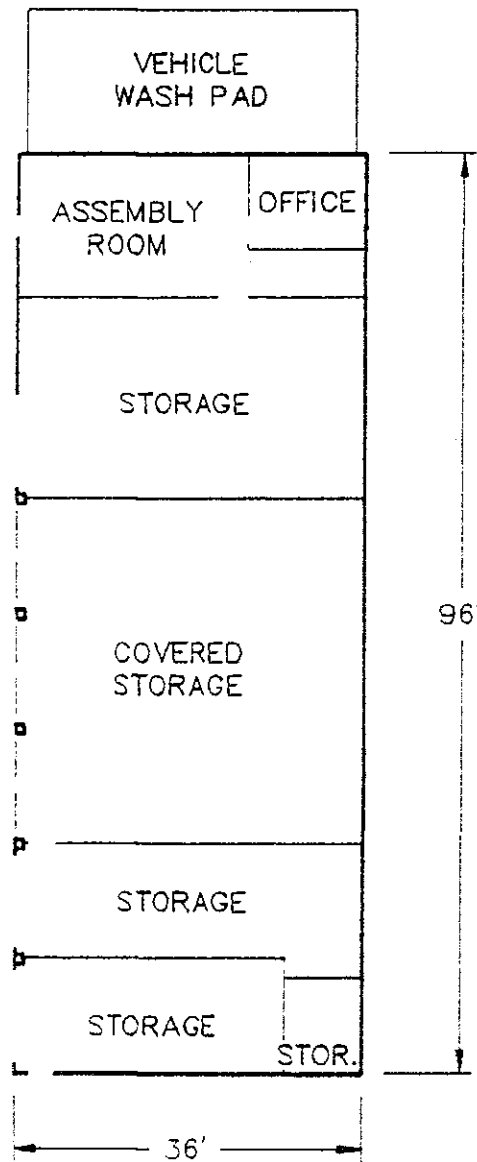
MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER

WAREHOUSE (BLDG # 2203)

HABS No. OR-160-A

SCALE: 1" = 20'

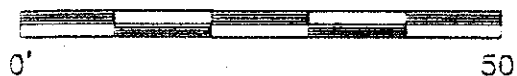


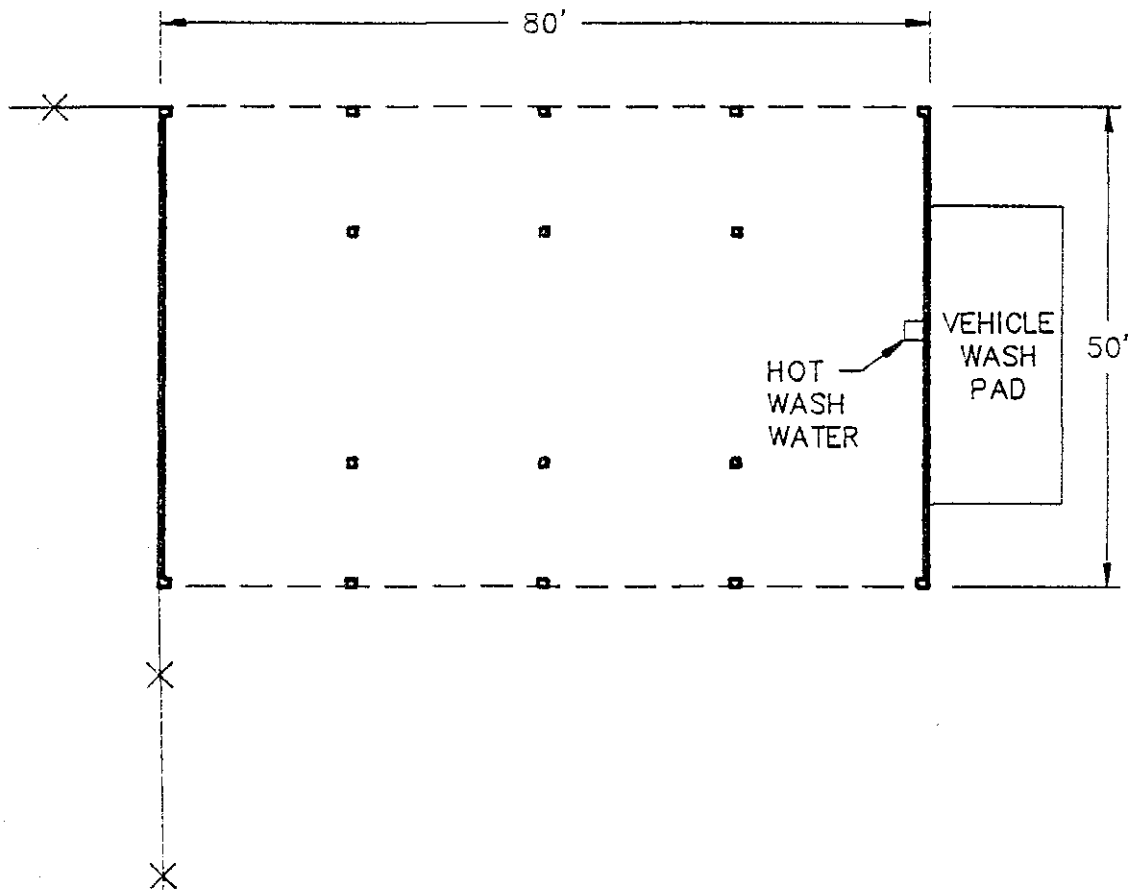


MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER  
ROAD CREW (BLDG # 2301)

HABS No. OR-160-B

SCALE: 1" = 20'

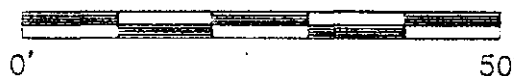


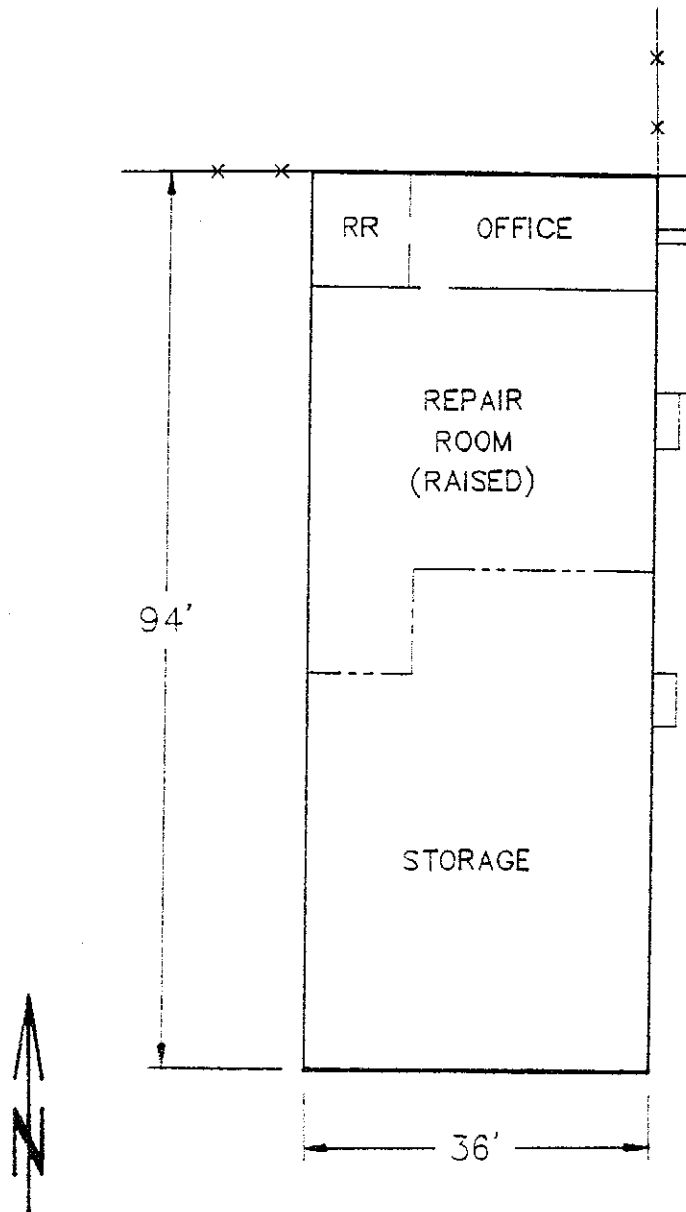


MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER  
COVERED STORAGE (BLDG # 2300)

HABS No. OR-160-C

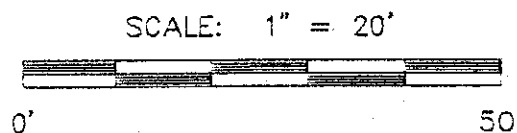
SCALE: 1" = 20'

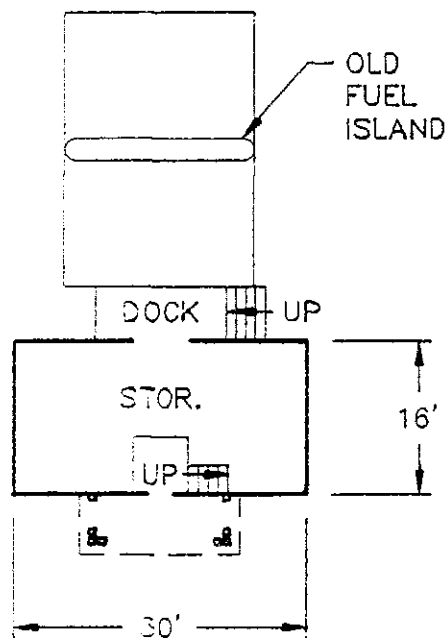




MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER  
RADIO SHOP (BLDG # 2202)

HABS No. OR-160-D





MEDFORD SERVICE CENTER  
GAS & OIL (BLDG # 2500)

HABS No. OR-160-E

SCALE: 1" = 20'

